

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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The car containing the Eastern mail and Livingston & Fargo's express packages, caught fire yesterday morning between Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio. The mail was entirely destroyed, but a portion of the express freight was saved.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday two men, one named William Malhotra alias Billy Bottle, was acquitted of the homicide of the infant daughter of Mary Anne Stephens, and the other, John H. Holt, was also acquitted of the manslaughter of Wallace Parker, whom he killed in self-defense, in an affray in one of the Water street dance-houses some time ago. In the latter case the jury found a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

The letter of Mr. John L. O'Sullivan which we publish to-day in reply to certain allusions in the late communication of Mr. C. Edwards Lester to Secretary Marcy, we trust will be read by all parties concerned, and that it will be perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Cushing. Of the present plans of the Order of the Lone Star we have no information.

The American Christian Bible Society commenced its annual convention at Cincinnati yesterday. The venerable Alexander Campbell is one of the delegates.

The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, is now due, with three days later news.

Position of Great Britain in the Turkish Question—Fate of Turkey.

We must be cautious lest incorrect impressions on the subject of the present position of Turkey be suffered to go abroad. Much misapprehension exists on the point in England. A large portion of the press seems to regard the Alderton ministry and the Times as the friends and supporters of Russia; and our contemporary and the Cabinet are accordingly denounced for their supposed affinity with the great Northern despot, in language of unmeasured severity. All this is sheer nonsense. Neither Lord Aberdeen nor the Times have any livelier affection for the Czar now than they had some months ago, when he was threatened with war. Nothing that Nicholas has since done has operated to change their views on this subject. Nor has any event occurred since the first crossing of the Pruth which could justify any material modification of the apprehensions which England then felt. Both she and France still regard Russia as their natural foe in the East. England still sees him spreading his power over his Eastern boundary, and gradually approaching nearer and nearer to the confines of her Asiatic empire. She still realizes the paramount importance of preserving the control of the route to the East in her own hands. She is still as thoroughly convinced as ever that without a breakwater in the southeast of Europe, the tide of Russian power will soon sweep away all the existing boundaries of Asiatic nations, and that the empire it has cost her two centuries, so many brave men, and so much expense to build up, will be shattered in a single campaign. This is her earnest, her only concern in interfering in the Turkish-Russian quarrel.

Yet she will not stir hand or foot to save Turkey. The reason is simple. Turkey is a decayed effete power, without vitality enough to last another century even in the midst of peace and tranquillity. Her religion is hostile to the development of a nation's energies. Her manners and customs are obsolete. Fear and weakness alone restrain her natural tendencies towards the persecution of the Christians. Her form of government is bad; her institutions rotten; the public feeling of her people base and depraved.

Now, were England and France boldly to espouse the cause of this power against Russia—were they to place the matter in its most favorable aspect—to check and prevent altogether, by their menacing attitude, the accomplishment of the Russian designs, what prospect is there that they would attain the only end they care about securing—the erection of a breakwater against Russia in the Southeast of Europe? Why Turkey would require similar intervention on her behalf on every case of emergency. Use she could be none; if she could not save the Principality in 1853 she would not be likely to save Egypt in 1856. What would Great Britain have gained?

She would have undertaken the support of a miserable kingdom, which, even with all the powerful aid of the Western Powers, would fall to pieces from sheer rottenness in the course of a few years; and over whose corpse Russia would advance with whetted appetite and sharpened ambition, to Egypt, Arabia, Persia, and finally Hindostan.

No such short sighted policy was hers. To make Turkey worth defending, she must be able to defend herself. Accordingly, England and France are giving her an opportunity of showing what she can do, and of what service she might hereafter be to Great Britain. In the event of an attempt on the part of Russia to invade Egypt or Persia.

The result can hardly be doubtful. Self defense, however, by some unaccountable turn of its wheel, favor Turkey—should the Russians be worsted in one or two conflicts—should the Turks contrive, by courage and skill, not to drive the foe out of the Principality, but only to hold that which they can now call their own—there can be no earthly reason for doubting that England and France would forthwith enter into a solemn alliance defensive and offensive with the Porte. The Sultan might then safely rely on the firm friendship and material assistance of the Western Powers; for such a bond would be clearly as much for their interest as for his. On the other hand—and this is obviously the most probable issue of the difficulty—should Russia succeed in her ambitious designs, cross the Danube, as she crossed the Pruth, and pour her legions over the plains which lie to the north of Constantinople, it is equally obvious that neither England nor France would commit the *gaucherie* of espousing the fallen fortunes of the Porte. Keenly alive to the inequality of an alliance, all the advantage of which would be on the side of the moribund power, and all the loss on theirs—they would let Turkey die. Not a hand would they stir to save the Ottoman Power.

But, so soon as the victorious armies of Nicholas advanced to within a few score miles of Constantinople, they would probably shake off their semblance of apathy. Then—and not till then—would Russia be formally apprized of the designs of the maritime nations—designs to be enforced with all the power and might of civilized Europe. Thus far, would then say Great Britain, may Russia go; but no farther. Neither Constantinople nor any other point commanding the key to the Mediterranean and the route to India shall she possess.

It would then be a question for the Czar whether it were more prudent for him to meet the other Powers at a conference, and dismember Turkey on such terms as would still leave the important points on the coast in their hands, or at least in those of a neutral Christian Power, to be erected by England or France; or, having once grasped the sword, not to sheathe it until the whole of Eastern Europe was his. A problem of no ordinary difficulty. A matter, to England and France, of life and death; to Russia, of

such vital consequence to her ambitious designs, that she also can scarcely afford to yield it. It will need more sagacity and good fortune than has usually been allotted to European diplomatists, to solve it by peaceable means.

Such a prospect cannot be regarded with indifference here. Though we should be comparatively unconcerned in the decision of Turkey's fate, no crisis in which the peace of all Europe was threatened or disturbed, could be lightly expected here. If it had no other effect, it would at least divert from us and our concerns the meddling eyes of jealous rivals. We should—amid the clash and turmoil of a European war—be enabled to fulfil our destiny quietly and in peace; and should that destiny require the annexation of Cuba and Mexico, we should accomplish the deed without fear of embroiling ourselves with nations already knee-deep in blood at home.

The Cabinet and the People—Cate bling and being caught—The Difference.

The festival of the political Pentecost, instituted at Washington by the Cabinet, to oblige the people of this country to acknowledge its absolute dominion over them, forces upon us an inquiry into the authority of that Jewish tribunal—those "old clo'" politicians, those pedlers of official wares, who thus proclaim the law as from Sinai, and visit the Christian democracy of the land with edicts of excommunication. The inquiry is pertinent. Whence comes the right of the half dozen elders of the Synagogue at the capital—the great Sanhedrin of modern political worship—to sit in judgment upon the independent mind of this country, and to deal out tokens of approval or disapproval of individual acts?

This is an age of novelties and wonders, of revivals, reformations, and conversions—of reconciliation, of contentions ended, quarrels settled, of peace and of treaties between belligerents, and of disputes and strife between friends—of policy and arrangements, of depravity, repentance, and amnesties. Surely it is the millennium of the democracy, when all the whig Satans are to surrender, and the Van Burens and Marceys are to reign on earth in peace and good will with the elect of the democratic saints. The law has been proclaimed, and an easy system of atonement established. It is the universalism of politics, under which all are saved, and especially traitors, old sinners, and wayward prodigals, for whom feasts have been ordered, and to whom the jewels of the political household have been freely distributed. Joy comes of repentance under the new covenant, and why not? When one's enemies have surrendered, what need has he of friends? What, pray, is the use of keeping up the old forts and arsenals that served us in the revolution? Why build monuments to liberty's martyrs, or distribute pensions to patriots, when the latter can be manufactured by thousands, even out of enemies, in the twinkling of an eye? Why reward fidelity to the constitution when its bitterest enemies are suddenly taken with a fit of patriotic and almost frantic devotion to that compact, and threaten to become its only disinterested defenders? Why seek for counsel among your adherents, however faithful, when your opponents, who have made you all the trouble you have encountered, magnanimously abandon their hostility to you, and condescend to become the very body guard of your service? But, after all, these are technical questions in the political ethics of the day, which have been ignored by the great amnesty of the Cabinet—a measure of supreme clemency, which, by pardoning its own members first, has let loose upon the country about as precious a set of political malefactors as ever escaped from the hands of justice. They are called softs, a designation not altogether expressive of their true character, and which therefore should be more definitely traced. It is probably from the Greek word signifying malleable—soft, or malleable—a substance which admits of a high polish, and is used for ornamental inlaid cabinet work—for tessellating and mosaic—a bit here, and a bit there—an artificial conglomerate held together by the cohesive power of public plunder. Desiring to be accurate in designating the Cabinet, and the corporal's guard by which it is sustained, we infer that the word soft is a vulgarism invented by Gen. Cushing to save the blundering ignorance of some of his unlearned associates; his own career would hardly allow him thus to express his contempt for men who had so suddenly abandoned the cause they had for years supported, presenting the remarkable coincidence, unequalled even in the day of Pentecost, of the conversion, at the same hour, of the whole free soil family of this State, from utter abolitionism to extreme nationalism.

Whatever else may come to pass, it is tolerably certain that the old fallows of democracy will be broken up, and prepared for the seed of new cultivators. The dominion of party is gone—irrevocably gone. Its constitution was shattered by the terrible exposures of 1852, and this fact, followed by the shocking bad treatment of the eclectic practitioners at Washington, has put the patient past all hope of recovery. If it lingers for a year or two more in its present agonies, it will be likely to go out of the world like many other superannuated fogies, remembered more for the trouble it has made than for the good it has done.

But what is party in this country? Who looks to its behests now for guidance? Who recognizes its authority to control private judgment? Who deems it necessary to the success of our republican system? Have assaults upon the Constitution sprung from the people of the United States? Where have they shown disloyalty? When have they fomented quarrels between one section of the Union and another? Every sign of discord, every fearful question of domestic strife, all sectional enmity and local animosity, has originated with party and party leaders. Justice does not always speak through public functionaries. She entrusts her cause only to those who feel its necessity, and will use its offices for the common good. All remarkable advances of the human family in government and business have been directed by men wholly untrammelled by party, who had risen up for the occasion. The establishment of this government from, and in the very hearts of the people, in defiance not only of the conservative opinions of many of the leading men of that day, but also of the greatest power on earth, attests the truth of this remark. It has ever been so with every strong movement having in view the elevation of mankind: in private enterprises, in the advance of the sciences and the arts, in the development of industry, in the promulgation of liberal opinions, these who have borne the heat and the burden of the day have risen for the occasion, and been equal to its necessities. They have not been of parties, but of the people. The Franklins, the Clintons, the Fultons, the Whitneys, the ten thousand in-

ventors of the age; the masses of this country, and not its parties, have been the moving power that has peopled a continent, and secured to us that stupendous panorama of industry, the like of which is nowhere, else to be seen. The Saviour of the world "was born and reared in obscurity. The infant, Reformer of Bethlehem—that incarnation of human progress—was not entrusted to Herod and the wise men of his kingdom.

The great charter was wrested from John by the Barons of England; but the beneficial provisions of that compact were not intended for the people. It was only in subsequent events that its benefits were realized by them. Not to politicians and parties are we indebted at all for the position we occupy. In the hour of danger they are powerless for good, by dividing our allegiance—in the hour of prosperity they do little else than sow the seeds of discord between rival interests and sections which otherwise would readily harmonize and agree. How well is this illustrated in the course of the present Cabinet. Before they foisted their nostrums upon the country the people had settled down into a quiet conviction that the struggle of 1852 had overwhelmed all the agitators and disturbers of our domestic peace. So it really did. Not one man in fifty desired or thought of the resurrection of the Van Burens—not the Van Burens themselves supposed for a moment that they could, so soon, become high priests to minister at the altar of democracy. As soon might Judas have expected the benefits of an amnesty from him whom he betrayed; as well might Arnold, after his treason, have expected to supplant Washington in the command of the American armies and in the affections of the American people. We have no faith in such miraculous conversions; none whatever in the regenerating power of the spoils to reform and elevate mankind. By its use the Cabinet has sunken almost beneath contempt; while it has served only to bring out into bolder relief the treachery of those free sellers and abolitionists to whom it has been dispensed. It has proved that fanatics were traitors—that men were not led away by the pardonable impulses of benevolence—but by the cold counsels of treason. What is most wonderful of all is, that the present Cabinet should assume, through its half dozen pensioned organs, to speak for the American people. Having sacrificed their interests and installed the worst men of the country into their offices, the weakest being in the Executive department—having made of a democratic triumph a Seward and Van Buren dynasty, the coalition assumes to interpret every man's duty, and to settle the terms of his political salvation. Whence comes the authority for all this presumption? The answer is upon us in advance—it is the triumph of the democracy in the recent elections. We rejoice to the Cabinet that the people have a cause of their own to vindicate—that when they vote it is not to sustain a hanging cluster of political hybrids, just ready to fall from the wrinkled stalk of power. The weakness of the whigs is not the strength of the Cabinet. That party has been abolished, and lost. The life it exhibits is but crawling insects, consuming its decaying substance. Assure the people that nationalism is to be driven from the councils of the President—that niggerism is to find a permanent lodgment there—that fidelity to the constitution is to be proscribed—that traitors are to be rewarded—that mere politicians and spoilsmen are to rule, and the verdict now applauded will fall upon the recreant Cabinet like the axe upon the neck of the culprit.

THE TOOLS OF THE FREE SOILERS—THE RUSSIAN JUBILEE IN THE PARK.—On Saturday last there was a jubilee in the Park, accompanied with lusty cheering, the waving of banners, and the firing of cannon, in glorification over the release of a convict from the Penitentiary. This was a Van Buren free soil coalition party affair, gotten up, we presume, by the demoralized cabal now in occupation of Tammany Hall, and in brazen defiance of all considerations of decency, law and order. It was the mere overture in rowdism to what we may expect if this rampant spirit of the ring, taken under the protection of the Van Buren party, is permitted to gain a permanent legalized footing in this city.

The leaders in this affair are responsible for the disgraceful affair; but what care they, if through such allies as pugilists and hired bullies they can accomplish their purposes, and secure the monopoly of the Federal and State plunder? Let this Van Buren free soil coalition succeed, and we may safely count upon such a system of public plundering and private demoralization, as will in the end leave the canals high and dry, the commonwealth in bankruptcy, the people overwhelmed with increased taxation, stock jobbing, swindling, bad debts, and a ruinous depreciation of property. These are the natural tendencies of the party concerned in this Park jubilee; for when public celebrations over liberated convicts are held in the open Park, in broad daylight, the question is fairly presented whether we shall hereafter have the laws of the land and the corporation for our protection, or an organized band of pugilists, cut-throats, and confirmed desperadoes from Blackwell's Island. Such are the developments of this Van Buren free soil party, and such the partizan affinities which are conspiring to break down the administration of Gen. Pierce.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS—KEEP UP THE FIRE.—The broadsides which yesterday were poured into the Van Buren free soil party and the Guthrie cabinet by Messrs. Bronson and O'Connor, are followed up by the National Democratic General Committee of this city in an address to the party throughout the State, which we publish this morning.

One of the principal points made out in this address, is that the Van Buren free soil party attempted to harmonize the national branch of the party at Syracuse through the moral sanction of a gang of rowdies, and that this outrageous expedient of bullying was the last feather which broke the camel's back. In other respects the historical review of Mr. O'Connor is fully sustained. Against the Cabinet; the Van Buren free soilers, the rowdies and the spoils, the old line democrats have to contend. They will probably keep up the fire.

AHEAD OF THE STEAMER.—The report from Washington that news had been received by our government that the British Cabinet had resolved to sustain Turkey. The steamer next due will probably bring us some information upon that point.

CRYSTAL PALACE. WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT FUND. To cash on hand, \$5,463 05 Contributions for Oct. 17th and 18th, 99 17 Total, \$5,562 22

Talk on 'Change.—Readings were held, common brands of State flour having closed at \$2 75. Wheat, also, fell at \$4 40 per bushel, at which the market was quite active. Corn was also lower. About 800 bales of cotton were sold, without change in price since the previous day.

The decline in flour and grain was due to the chiefly the result of local causes; one of which was to be found in the recent stringency of the money market; and another, in the difficulty experienced by commission houses in providing for the immediate shipment and storage of the articles as fast as the canal boats came to hand. One large storage firm, who was compelled to refuse the receipt of 50,000 or 60,000 bushels of wheat, another cause was found in high rates of freight, and the difficulty of loading vessels with dispatch from boats laid alongside of vessels. As fast as they arrived they were very anxious to unload, and return as soon as possible, as the season was advancing, and good return freights offering. Some ships, engaged in loading, had a number of boats engaged to haul alongside and deliver cargo on board, each of which had to wait its turn. In case boats were detained beyond a reasonable time, they claimed demurrage, or damages, for detention, which were continually being made. Under the present pressure it was difficult for receivers to either do on shipboard or get storage for the consignments arriving, on much of which money was due, and had to be raised by sales. Hence, under the combined operation of these causes, the market yielded to the extent indicated. The dock accommodations for vessels were too limited for the trade of the city, which proved detrimental both to the shipowners and to shippers of produce. It was difficult for a vessel to obtain a berth in any reasonable time, and it was said that in many cases the harbor masters were most importuned by shipowners to assign their vessels berths in advance of the usual time. The ship Leucadia, eighteen years old, was sold for \$18,000.

The letter of Judge Bronson was referred to, and, considered for the moderation of its tone, yet frank expression of opinion. The office of collector was one of much importance to merchants; and though at first preferring that some experienced and qualified merchant should have filled the place, they had, so far, met nothing in the business administration of Judge Bronson to condemn. It was hoped that if the Assistant Treasurer's office became vacant—of which there was a rumor—that some able business man, or solid merchant, might be found to fill it. There were a number of duties connected with the collection of revenue—such as those performed by surveyors, naval officers, appraisers, &c.—which could be well discharged by qualified merchants. The same might be said of some leading consular stations. Yet, it happened in the economy of our general government administrations, that nearly all these offices were usually filled by persons of one profession.

CHALLENGE TO FIGHT A DUEL.—In consequence of some severe remarks which appeared in the Chicago Tribune, in regard to the fact that Capt. Bigelow had conveyed Bishop Hughes and the Pope's nuncio, M. Bedini, around the Lakes in the United States steamer Michigan, some time since, Capt. B. sent his Lieutenant to the editor of the Tribune to make a retraction of the obnoxious epithets, or to meet the Captain either in Canada or some other State, in order to evade the law of New York, and give him such satisfaction as is recognized by gentlemen of honor. Of course, the editor would not consent to fight, whereupon Capt. Bigelow threatened to be revenged upon him, and thus the affair stood at last accounts.

ANNY KELLY AND AN EX-MAYOR.—During the delivery of a lecture recently by Abby Kelley Foster, at Detroit, an indignant ex-Mayor got up and endeavored to oppose by argument the summary manner in which Abby proposed to bring about a dissolution of the Union, but his fair lecturer carried too many guns for her opponent, and he was fairly beat down and carried from the ring. Will the Union be dissolved?

LATE FROM BUREAU AYRES.—By the arrival of the brig Robert Wing, Capt. Crowell, yesterday morning, we have dates from Buenos Ayres to the 20th of August. Capt. C. reports the country quiet, and produce scarce and high.

SCARCITY OF SALT AT CURACAO.—Capt. Atkinson, of brig Ocean Bird, arrived yesterday from Curacao, reports salt as very scarce there, and commanding high prices, and at Bonaire there was none to be had.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO KOSTA.—It is already proposed in Boston to give Kosta, on his arrival at that port, a public reception.